NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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New York taken. THE DAILY HERALD, THERE cents per copy THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:-

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC Irving place, -Ralian Opera-

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway .- EDITH WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- LOVE AND MONE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -East LYNNE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-BANTRY

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-SATANAS-MAR-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-My WIFE'S SECOND BARNUN'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, MINNES WARRIN, COM. NOTT, LIVING HIPPOPOTAMOS, &c., at all bours — M'LLEE'S MAID—LOVE IN ALL CORNERS. Afternoon and Evenius.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPE SONGS, DANCES, &C.-I AINT GOT TIME TO TARRY.

THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway. - Songs, Burlesques HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway-MacEvov's HIBERRE CON: OR A TOLE IN IRELAND. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-Ballets, PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.Open daily from 10 A. M. ill 19 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAR ODD FELLOWS HALL, Hoboken.-GEO. CHRISTY'S MIN-

New York, Monday, April 6, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Most important news, if true-and it was fully believed yesterday by prominent officers of the government-has reached us from Fredericksburg. whither it arrived from rebel sources. The intelligence is that the bombardment of Charleston by our land and naval forces combined commenced on Thursday, and that the city is now in the possession of our forces, under General Hunter and Admiral Dupont. It is said that these reports are definite and positive, and are entirely credited by those in Washington who are in possession of facts relative to the contemplated attack which would amply warrant such a result.

A major of the rebel General Stuart's staff was captured recently near Dumfries, upon whom the charge of having acted as a spy in our Potomac army lies heavily, which, if it can be substantiated. will probably lead to an ignominious death. The army continues quiet. The enemy still show themselves in large force on the heights. Snow was still falling yesterday, and the cold was intense.

We give to-day the important report of the joint committee of both houses of Congress on the conduct of the war.

MISCRILLANGOUS WEWS

Captain Reeve, of the brig Grace Worthington which arrived at this port yesterday, from Belize, Honduras, reports that on the afternoon of the 10th ult. a fire occurred at Belize, which continued until the night of the 11th, destroying five hundred buildings in the business part of the city.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found a statement from the Nicaragua Transit Company, in reference to the recent seizure of their steamboats and other property by the local government, for the alleged cause of a non-fulfiltheir contract. As the news of the seizure-which we published yesterday-has produced considerable agitation, the statement of the company will no doubt be read with correspond

General Sherman ordered the destruction of two forage and grain, on the plantation at Deer Creek, of the rebel General H. R. W. Hill, one of the largest planters and slaveowners in the South. The amount of internal revenue in Rhode Island

will be two millions of dollars per annum. This is pretty well for the smallest State in the Union. Asparagus, tomatoes, green peas and new potatoes were in the San Francisco markets as early as

The gallantry of the copperheads was exhibited in Middletown, Connecticut, on Thursday last, in their attempt to prevent, by violence, Miss Dickisson from addressing the people of that place.

There was an increase of marriage licenses granted in Baltimore last month of fifty-three over the number granted in March last year. The excess is accounted for by the fact that the conscription law exempts married men on the first call between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five.

Mr. Arthur Rankin, who was deprived of his seat in the Canadian Parliament by a vote of that body, offered himself again as a candidate for the vacancy to the voters of Essex county, and was defeated in the election by fifty-one majority for Mr. John O'Connor, his opponent. Mr. Rankin, it will be recollected, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was commissioned by our government colonel of the Michigan Lancers, but resigned at the time of the Mason and Slidell excitement.

Some time before the adjournment of the last Congress Hon. Martin F. Conway, representative from Kansas, received resolutions passed by the Legislature of his State strongly condemnatory of his course in the House. Mr. Conway returned the resolutions to the Secretary of State, with the expression of his " most profound contempt," and closed his letter by saying:-" I shall ask the people, in their next election, to say whether I am a traitor or not; and in the meantime I spit upon the

Hon. Joshua F. Bell, who has received the Union nomination for Governor of Kentucky, was formerly an old line whig, and as such represented th Fourth district in the Twenty-ninth Congress. In 1859 he was the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, in opposition to Berlah Magoffin, and was beaten in the canvass by nearly nine thousand

The late fire in Richmond destroyed between seven hundred and eight hundred hogsheads of to bacco, and a quantity of Confederate stores in all valued at nearly a million of dollars. The loss of the rebel government was two hundred and fif ty thousand dollars; that of the State of Virginia was two hundred thousand dollars; and the ba-

tanne of the loss was sustained by the planters. A large emigration to the State of Illinois is taking place from the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. The stations on the Illinois Central Railroad are crowded with fami-Mes arriving from the States afflicted with the war

There was more femness on Saturday in the gold and stock markets. Gold sold at 156, closing at about 155. Stocks were generally 14 a 14 per cent netter. Exchange man macrice, at the close the rate was 100% a 170%.

Money was very easy indeed-call loans 5 a 6 per cent.

The market was dull and lower on Saturday for or which closed irregularly at 72c. a 73c. for middling. There was a moderate demand for flour and wheat, with a good inquiry for corn and oats, prices of which were tending upward. The business in pork was tair at about form-rates. Bacon and lard we're depressed. Beef was inac-There was less doing in whiskey. Tailow and groceries without any marked variation in prices. The ons in other articles were limited. The freight market was tame, though rates were maintained.

The Report on the Conduct of the War We publish to-day a condensation of the report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, reviewing our military operations for the last two years.

In regard to the peninsular campaign the inferences which the committee leave to be drawn. but do not draw themselves, are unfavorable to General McClellan: but the radicals have had a most difficult job to make up this case. Extreme caution seems to be the gravamen of his offence in the eyes of these non-military critics. But it ought to be remembered that on the result of the battles which McClellan did fight depended the safety of the republic. If the Army of the Potomac had been crushed in any great battle the rebels would have marched into Washington, and the war would have virtually ended in our being compelled to acknowledge the independence of the Southern confederacy; or, if the day at South Mountain or at Antietam had been unfavorable to our arms, the rebel army would have overrun Maryland and annexed it to their confederacy. And therefore McClellan, as a prudent and patriotic man, ran no unnecessary risks; and for those high qualities of prudence and patriotism he is held up to condemnation. What mattered it, on the other hand, whether we won or lost a battle in the Southwest? We could renew the fight again, even though we were worsted, as we have done at Somerset, Corinth, Vicksburg, Pea Ridge and a dozen other places in that section of the country. But a defeat of the Army of the Potomac was the knell of the republic.

McClellan, therefore, deserves credit for that extreme cautiousness alleged against him, and he can easily console and strengthen himself by the reflection that the greatest military men of all ages have had to bear similar attacks for an exhibition of the same qualities. Wellington had his revilers in the British Parliament while he was conducting his masterly Peninsular campaign, and our own Scott was nore worried by the "fire in his rear" than by he Mexicans in his front.

We do, however, most heartily coincide with the conclusions of the committee in reference particularly to the necessity of holding the Mississippi river and concentrating a most powerful army in that neighborhood. Instead of the miserable driblets of armies sent to perform that great work, we ought to have from three to four hundred thousand men-one half moving up and the other down that river-with iron-clad gunboats to aid in the work, clearing it of all obstructions, and holding at least the western region at all hazards and to the last extremity. May we, even at the eleventh hour, hope for any enlightened and determined policy in the conduct of the war?

ONE OF LORD LYONS' "DEMOCRATIC LEADers."-Every one has been anxious to know who were the democratic leaders to whom Lord Lyons refers in his letter to Earl Russell, and who made such extraordinary overtures to him in this city. Of course we share in that very natural curiosity, and we have been going over the names of all that we could think of who might possibly come under that denomination, in the hope that we might thus he enabled to ascertain who the identical individuals were that had put themselves in this strange communication with the British Minister. Two of the gentlemen named by us in this connection have responded by letter. The first, Mr. Fernando Wood, denies positively, point blank, that he has had any interview with Lord Lyons since the time of the Prince of Wales' reception. So, of course, his innocence in the matter is established. The second, Mr. August Belmont, whose letter we published yesterday, denies that he has any interest in the World newspaper-on which fact we congratulate him: disclaims the title of democratic leader-on which point we admire his good taste; declares his bitter and uncompromising hostility to secession, and his loyalty to the Union-to which declaration we give full faith; but he does not begin to deny that he is one of those very gentlemen whom Lord Lyons spoke of as democratic leaders, and which was the only point that anybody had any curiosity to know about. And, as Mr. Belmont, when he sat down to write his letter, had that very sub ject most prominently before him, and declined to say a word about it, we must infer that, while he pleaded not guilty to some of the specifications, he pleads guilty to the main charge.

OUR UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.-Among our unemployed generals at this time are General McClellan and General Buell, superseded for being too slow: General Butler and General Fremont, set aside for being too fast; General Sigel, on an indefinite leave of absence, and General Franklin, weeded out of the Army of the Potomac for no special reason that we have heard of. At this rate General Halleck's retired list of major generals will soon exceed those in active service. Who shall undertake to expound the military wisdom of our present

WHAT IS MR. ADAMS ABOUT !- They are said to be building a whole fleet of Alabamas and iron-clad rams at Liverpool "for the Emperor of China," alias Jeff. Davis. From the eagerness with which the rebel cotton loan was said to have been snapped up in London there would seem to be an understanding between the money changers of the British capital and the builders of rebel war vessels at Liverpool that something will shortly be done, on a large scale, in the way of a breakage of our Southern blockade. What is Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, about?

FARRAGUT'S HOSPITALITIES TO THE MAYOR OF NATCHEZ.-An excellent exemplification of the suariter in modo, fortiter in re, is to be found in the message of Admiral Farragut to the Mayor of Natchez. Indeed, it is a fair specimen of that kind of literature which one might expect from the gallant Admiral. It is in substance about this:-- " If your Honor does not cause the firing of your people on my fleet to cease I will blow you and your city to atoms. Meantime I shall be most happy to see your Honor on board my ship." In this terse message we have all the brusque firmness of the sailor combined most delightfully with the characteristic hospitality

The Saval Power Conferred upon the President by Congress.
We are assured that the administra

not as yet determined what course to pursue under the law authorizing the Pre ideat to grant letters of marque and reprisals. It is said that the Secretary of State is strongly in favor of holding the privateer law over Engand and other governments as a moral power in case the precedent of the Alabama be followed. There can exist no doubt as to the fact that the power of issuing letters of marque and reprisal adds immensely to the weight which tee remonstrances of our government will now have in Europe.

Added to the unbounded resources which the Conscription act conferred upon President Lincoln, the privilege of issuing letters of marque renders him more powerful than any despotic monarch in the world. The people of the North are an adventurous, hardy race, and when called upon by their President to arm privateers and sweep from the ocean the enenies of our country will respond to the appeal in a manner which will give a true idea of he power of this nation, and will result in the riumph of our government over all opposition The Powers of Europe have always endeavored to deprive us of this tremendous engine of warfare, and would gladly have enticed the United States government into bonds against the issue of letters of marque. Our statesmen, however, were too farseeing to sacrifice the interests of their country, and thus we preserved the great source of power which Congress has opened to our President. Surely Mr. Lincoln will understand the im-

mense advantage he now possesses, and will at once call forth such a naval force as will put a udden and effectual end to the depredations of the rebel pirates. Private individuals will gladly avail themselves of any opportunity which the government may throw in their way. But let the word go forth, and the seas will swarm with heavily armed, swift steam vessels of war, which will render our blockade so ffectual that all intercourse between the rebels and foreign Powers will entirely cease, while the Alabamas and Floridas will be captured as surely as they exist. That spirit of invention which distinguishes the people of the North will have a fine field for action if the government will at once issue letters of marque to all who may apply for them. Iron-clads of every known and of many unknown descriptions would soon swarm the seas, bearing the Stars and Stripes, and crushing out the enemies of the Union. Thus aided the President could bid lefiance to all meddling in our affairs, and could, above all, repress instantly the malignant efforts of England's hostility to this people. The privateers she is now constructing we should seize and convert to our uses. Her ventures in the way of blockade running we should most effectually put a stop to, by capturing all vessels coming near the Southern ports with friendly intent to the rebels; and lastly but not least, when we have conquered a peacesay at the expiration of six months, which, with our immense resources, we must do-we can then call England to account for her disloyal conduct during this war, and exact from her indemnities for the ravages committed upon our commerce by vessels which are English—were built in England, manned by English crews, paid for with English money, and who pay over to English capitalists their ill-gotten gains. We will demand indemnities which, if refused we shall have the power to seize upon Her commerce would be at our mercy, and this fact alone would render her anxious to refund all losses suffered through her criminal complicity with the rebels. The moment it is under stood in Europe that the government of the North issues letters of marque we shall hear no more of intervention or mediation. France, which has acted towards us with none of th hostility shown by England, will understand, when our privateers swarm the seas, that we need no aid from foreign Powers to put down our rebellious subjects, and we shall hear no more of Napoleon's intention to favor Davis. France has built no privateers for the rebels. has given them no material aid, and, though her journals have shown favor to the cause of the South the French government has given

afforded by England. We sincerely hope that President Lincoln appreciates the powerful weapon he now has placed in his hands, and that he will at once use it. To do so will strike terror to the hearts of the rebels, who will look upon the unlimited issue of letters of marque as a death knell to their hopes. They are well aware that the "Yankees" are a stirring race when once fully aroused, and that we have the materials for manning innumerable privateers, which would shut them out from the outer world beyond all hope of release. Europe will as surely abandon the rebels to their fate as that we issue these letters of marque, and we hope the government will not lose a day in putting them into execution. Let us prove to the world that we are in earnest, and we shall hear less of mediation, save that which would tend to make the rebels ay down their arms and re-enter the Union. When we have issued our letters of marque and called out another half million of men Europe will have a proper understanding of our power and determination, as will the rebels, and we shall make peace at our terms.

us no subject of complaint such as has been

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—We shall get rid of the Connecticut election to-day. From the bold stand taken against the administration the war measures of the late Congress, and against the war itself, by the copperheads, nd from the late significant popular reaction in Rhode Island, a similar result is generally inticipated in Connecticut. In any event, with this election out of the way-which seems to have engaged rather more than necessary the attention of the administration—we may reason ably entertain the hope that the heads of the government and all concerned will direct their individed energies to the paramount business

of the war. A FINE OPENING FOR OUR VOLUNTEER DIPLOwars.-George Sanders, famous for his myste rious little vagabondizing dinner parties and astounding revolutionary plots in both hemispheres, is really said to be doing just now an immense business in England in the way of contracts for vessels-of-war for the "so-called Confederate States." This fact ought to suggest to the administration the expediency of sending out to England forthwith a batch of such industrious volunteer diplomats as Thurlow Weed, the Chevalier Wikoff and Colorado Jewett, to checkmate these grand operations of Sanders. The w in a gun contract or two for the Emperor of Japan, and Father Weed or Greeley will lead

TRADE OF THE WEST-THE NEW SHIP CANAL OHEMES. -The deaf ear turned by our late radical Congress to the recommendations pressed upon it by our New York merchants and leading Vestern men for the enlargement of the State canals, so as to reduce the cost of freights and at the same time open an interior communica tion for the passage of our gunboats between New York and the interior seas, is, as we predicted, already producing its fruits Western and Canadian papers have lately peen filled with discussions on the merks of th two proposed water routes to the ocean through -the Georgian Bay and Ottawa ship canals. Besides these there is a third scheme in agitation by British capitalists-namely, the construction of a railroad through the Saskatchewan and Red River districts—forming a direct line of communication between the British Provinces and the Pacific. That these enterprises have something more than the character of mere projects may be judged of from the fact that costly surveys have been entered upon and a good deal of money spent on other preliminaries The Western people, despairing of Congress doing anything to redress their complaints, are using strenuous exertions to stimulate these enterprises. The strongest disposition prevails on the part of the Canadian press and people to co-operate in any plan by which the interests of the Western States and of the provinces can be jointly benefitted.

It will be a subject of everlasting regret should Congress, by its continued indifference to the just demands of the Western people, insure the consummation of either of the two first mentioned schemes. If ever there was a period when a disposition should be maniested to conciliate the interests of all different sections of the country and to promote their common welfare it is just now, when our only chance of restoring the Union is by promoting good will and eradicating all well founded causes of jealousy between them. Besides, it should not be forgotten that the prosperity of New York depends to a considerable extent on the Western trade. It is consequently our interest to foster instead of driving it into other channels. By the enlargement of our canals on the plan recommended to Congress we can, with the aid of King Frost, put an extinguisher on all those projects which contemplate making the Canadian ports entrepets for the grain shipments of the West. If it did ot have the effect of reducing the present rate of tolls-which it eventually must-it would, in nother way, diminish the cost of transportation by abridging the time at present occupied in the conveyance of freights. Now that the defensive requirements of the country point to the enlargement of the canals as a matter of military necessity we have no apprehension that the execution of the project can be long delayed. The people of New York should owever, take steps to manifest their approval of it, in order not merely to quiet the susceptibilities of the Western people, but to strengthen the hands of the advocates of the measure when it comes up for discussion in the next Congress.

ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Connecticut Election. To-day the great struggle in Connecticut will cu and to morrow we will no doubt be able to show the re sult of the exciting contest which for the past six weeks has been carried on in that State. The canvass has been experienced, and stump speakers, male and female, from nearly every loyal State in the Union, and even from far off Nevada Territory, have contributed to the excite In regard to the result we have the same opinion that we expressed on the Rhode Island election previous to its aking place. The majority of the voters of Connecticut are no doubt conservative in sentiment, and oppor abolitionism and negro-worshippers; but the coppo have been among them and endeavored to infuse conservative element their pernicious "peace" doctrines, which has had the effect to drive hundreds over to the reublican side. The democrats claim, however, that the

making bets on three thousand majority for The Seymour, their candidate for Governor. The following names compose the two tickets for State officers:-Democrat. Republican. Thos. H Seymour. Wm. A. Bucking Lieut. Goernor Jas. A. Hovey.
See'y of State. Jas. H. Hoyt.
Treasurer. A. L. Kriston.
Compfroller. Lloyd C. Baldwin. Leman W. Cutler. The delegation in the last House was equally divided be-

hances of success were never brighter for their side, and

been telegraphed over the country that they are

	irst and Third districts have
been represented by republ	icans, and the two others b
dem crats. The candidates	now are:-
Dist. Democrat. 1. Abram P. Hyde. 2. James E. English. 3. Wm. M. Converse. 4. Geo. C. Woodruff.	Republican. Henry C. Deming. Samuel L. Warner. Augustus Brandegee. John H. Hubbard.

deminet wes-	the tota mue Lout tot do termo.	
lows:	AL STATE OF LIFE SAME	
Councies.	Dem.	Repub.
Fairfield	5,403	6,478
Hartford	6,567	7,949
Litchteld	3,565	4,894
Middlesex	2,365	2,900
	6,827	7,649
	3,058	4,712
Tolland	1,391	2,176
Windham	1,468	3,024
Total	30,634	39,782
Republican m	ajority	9,148

The Election in Michigan. An election will be held to-day in Michigan for an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, ten Circuit Judges and eight Regents of the University.

For the Associate Justice the democrats will vote for David Johnson, and the republicans have nominated

James V. Campbell, who will, no doubt, be elected. Constitutional Amendment Election in

Massachusetts. To day the electors of Massachusetts are to vote yea or

nay on the question of repealing the amendment to the nay on the question of repealing the amendment to the constitution which was adopted on the 9th day of May, 1859, and which provides that "no person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according

Municipal Elections. The annual elections for charter officers in the cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis will also take place to-day.

The Storm on the Coast.
PLERT AT THE DELAWARE BREAKWATHRTHE STEAMER PATROON ASHORE.
LEWIS, Del., April 4, 1863.

There is a large fleet of vessels in the Breakwater, tak-ing refuge from the storm, including the ship Zanguebar, from New Orleans for Boston; four brigs, two steamers

and about forty schooners. samer Patroon, from New York, with one hundred and twenty deserters, for Washington, is on the

THE STORM IN THE CHESAPEAKE. Baltimons, April 5, 1863.

Owing to the storm no boat has arrived from Fortress

San Francisco, April 4, 1863.

Markets quiet. There is little activity in refined su gars at 13%c. There is a slightly mereased demand for

Three brigs have cleared for the mouth of the Amoor river, carrying liquors, sugars, dry goods and groceries. English underwriters charge 1% premium war risk on California grain laden ships
The Legislature has extended its session to the 20th of April.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

apture of a Rebel Spy-Palse Alarms at the Outposts-Present to Gen. Hooker-Movements of the Enemy-Snow, Cold Weather and Mud, &c.

HRADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Major A. J. Sheppard, of General Stuart's staff, wa of Dumfries, and is now in custody upon charges of having acted in the capacity of a spy. Positive evidence is accu-mulating that he has repeatedly visited our camps in civilian's dress, and thereby not only given valuable inormation to the enemy, but also been instrumental in th ormation to the enemy, but also been instrumental in the apture of many of our pickets. When taken he offered to delignate appeared of our men, with horses, arms and equipments, if released. His conviction is evidently but a question of time, and, if found guilty, immediate exe-

Alarms upon the outposts have been of frequent or currence of late, and the troops have been turned out in some of the commands repeatedly; nothing, however, has ever been discovered to justify the excitement.

The Potomac creek bridge is about completed, and pro mises to withstand all the influences of heavy trains

Yesterday a splendid horse, a gift to Gen. Hooker from ds in New York, arrived at headquarters. Col. Tyler, of the artillery, has also been presented with

fine horse and equipments. Affairs along the river remain as quiet as before. The nomy still displays a large force along the heights, but the indications are that their present position is be

The snow is several inches in depth, and still falling The weather is intensely cold, and the prospect very fair for a fathomiess sea of mud.

INTERESTING FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Fight at Point Pleasant—The Rebels

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1863. The following has been received at the headquarter he army:-

GENERAL SCHENCES' HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, April 4, 1863. Major General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief: I have now, through Brigadier General Scaunt Captain Carter's account of the Point Pleasant affair Carter had sixty-three men. He reports two killed, three wounded and six taken prison and prisoners, seventy-two, and so their raid with their

ROBERT S. SCHENCK. Major General Commanding.

Norz.—Point Pleasant is at the mouth of the Kanawha

stern Virginia.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1863. THE REBELS NOT EVACUATING RICHMOND.

Information has been received contradicting positively the reported preparations of the rebels to evacuate Rich f troops and materials sent from Richmond to strengthe the defences at other points of the confederacy. It is believed, however, that they are erecting formidable defences at Chattanooga, as a place for a last grand rally is case of being compelled to retire from the borders THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Those who have carefully perused the report of the War Committee, proof copies of which have first been obtained here to-day, complain that, notwithstanding the statement of the committee, that they have performed their task with the utmost impartiality, there are in the report intrinsic evidences that it has emanated from a source deeply prejudiced against Geo. McClellan. It is alleged that in the brief abstracts of the voluminous evidence a bias against Gen. McClellan is frequently ex-

RAILROAD ACCIDENT-ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE

Last evening the half-past six express train from this city ran into an Ellicott's Mills train, which had broken down between the Relay House and Baltimore, completely demolishing the rear car. A man had been sent back with a lantern to stop the express, but it is supposed the snow falling had so obscured the light that it was not observed by the engineer of the express train. The broken down train was not a regular passenger train, and there were only four persons, laborers employed upon the road, in it. Of them one was instantly killed. er had a leg broken, the third was injured in the breast, and the other wounded in the hand and arm. The express train was delayed until between ten and eleven P. M., but the through passengers were immediately forwarded from Baltimore in an extra train. No one was injured on the express train.

BURGLASS ACTIVELY AT WORK. Several burglaries were committed here last night, showing that the work of clearing the city of the nus thieves of late infesting it is only commen One of the parties engaged in last night's operations is now in custody. The efforts of the authorities to rid the city of villains are producing good results. They have already made Washington quite as safe for persons and property as in times gone by.

COL. WYNDHAM'S COMMAND. Col. Percy Wyndham has been tendered an independent

APPOINTMENT.
Culver P. Chamberlin, of New York, has been appointed Inited States District Attorney for the Northern district of Florida.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Imprisonment for Debt-The New York Charter Bill Signed-The Albany and Susquehanna Bill-The Case of Callcot-The Broadway Railroad, &c.

ALRANY, April 5, 1863.
It has transpired that one of the bills that passed the Assembly on Friday has a clause in it to imprison men for debt. The bill is relative to the charter of the village of Morrisania. It was ground out by the Grinding Com-mittee, and passed the Assembly before any person discovered it. Fortunately, it has yet to be acted upon in

This is the fruits and one of the blessings of a Grinding This is the fruits and one of the blessings of a Grinding Committee in a Logislature. If a bill with a clause in it to hang every member of the Grinding Committee was presented, I doubt if these gentlemen would discover it until it had passed, so loose is their system of doing business. Governor Seymour understands the loose mode and the reckless way that bills are being passed, virtually without any consideration at all. He signs no bills until he has carefully and thoroughly read them himself, and has two of his officials under him read and scrutinize every line.

the New York charter bill relative to the heads of de-

It is also stated that the Callicot Investigating Commit-tee will again open the investigation, for the purpose of giving Senator Low an opportunity to explain his connec-tion with the draft on the Treasurer of the committee. His friends are quite indignant against the committee for leaving him in the position that they have, The Broadway Railroad bill appears to be resting quite easy. It is doubtful about its being reported from the special committee before Tuesday.

The National Finances. The subscription agent announces the conversion of \$8,000,000 legal tenders into 5.20's for the week enning yesterday. The daily average is over \$1,000,000, and subscriptions are received from every quarter in large and small sems, involving a vast amount of labor and detail.

The European Steamers. SAILING OF THE BOHEMIAN.

PORTLAND, April 5, 1863.

The Bohemian, Captain Borland, sailed at ten o'clock A.

Sunday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT SOSTON.

DOSTON, April 5, 1983.

The Canada arrived to-day. Her mails were disputched by to night's train, due in New York at six o'clock A. M. Monday.

EASTER STRUCKS IN St. PREIR AND PARE'S CAMPOUR CHURCH, WILLIAMSCURO,-The services in this church were vesterday conducted in a style of grand or commensurate with the dignity of the occasion. A full orchestra, under the leadership of Herr Jos. Noll-Prof. Melville presiding at the organ—did the instrumental portion of presiding at the organ—did the instrumental pertien of Haydo's Fourth Maes. Madame Rotter, the prima donna of the late German Ojera, sais the leading sopeano part; Miss Galiagher, also, H. L. Lackwood, tenor, and M. Metritie, base. At the off-vtory the "Inflammatus," from Rossin's. Stabat Mater," was given with thriling effect. The serinon was preached from the Gospel of the day by Rev. S. Melore, paster of the church, and was a finished and scholarly production. The large church was filled to overflowing hundreds of the auditory being Protestants. Agan from collection was falten up for the orphans.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Charleston Attacked by Our Land and Naval Forces on Thursday Last.

The City Reported to Be in Possession of Union Troops.

Rebel Accounts from the South Carolina Coast.

UNION TROOPS LANDED AT JOHN'S ISLAND

Successful Skirmishing With the Rebel Pickets,

&c., Ac. Ac.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1863.

The report has reached here by way of

Fredericksburg, derived from rebel sources, that Charleston was bombarded by our fleet and attacked by our land forces on Thursday last, and is now in possession of the federals under General Hunter and Admiral Dupont.

This report is fully credited by prominent officers of the government, who were in possession of facts in reference to the contemplated attack upon Charleston which it is not yet prudent to divulge

It is certain, however, that those who possess this information are confident that our soldiers and sailors will selebrate the second anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter in the captured city of Charleston.

The restrictions upon the publication in the Southern papers of any adverse news are so stringent that it is not expected to find much in them in reference to the capture of Charleston until the disaster can be no longer concealed; but the reports which have serived are definite and positive, and are believed by those who have the best right to know what foundation there is for

Rebel Accounts.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, April 8.1 STARTLING PROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST The enemy have landed in force on Seabrook's, or John's Island.

Three gunboats and several transports are lying off the island. Skirmishing has already taken place between

ours and the enemy's pickets. Our pickets are driven in and the enemy advancing. General Haygood has ordered all the women, children and non-combatants removed from Adams

Run, which is twenty miles from Seabrook's Island. Pensacola Rearly Destroyed by Fire. Yesterday's Richmond Disputch says:-Pen

most of the town destroyed. The soldiers are going to

The Irish Relief Fund. OP THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE IRISE P COMMITTEE TO THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED Board of the Irish Relief Committee, beg issays to appeal in the name of our common humanity to the people of the United States, to assist them in the one residence of the United States, to assist them in the one residence of the United States, to assist them in the one residence of the United States, to assist them in the one residence of money and food to the people of Ireland, now threatened with the most dreadful of human antitetions.—famine; and the undersigned feel confident, when the facts are known, that a prompt and generous response will be made. The calamity which has most unexpectedly fallen upon the Irish people is one which no foresight could have goarded against, and no industry or husbunding of means could have averted. From 1847 until the commencement—about three years ago—of the causes which have produced the present state of things, the people of Irishad had become marked for their energetic industry, their general application to agricultural and mannerest.

is of Ireland had become marked to return the unitry, their general application to agricultural an acturing pursuits, and for their provident habits, ear 1860, however, there was a total failure of ounnerous districts, from the continued prevain, both before and during the season of harves extensive failure of the hay grop, and the general good for the support of animals, led in the course of eath year 186 extensive failure of the hay crop, and the general want of food for the support of animals, led in the course of the succeeding winter to an enormous loss of cattle—that most necessary auxiliary to the labors of the husband man—and materially crippled the resources of the far more in the succeeding season. This calamity, however, could have been easily bears her. could have been easily borne; but, to the consternation of the agricultural classes, after the crops were in the ground during the next year, a rainy season again set in, from July to October, over hearly the whole of the West and the South of Ireland, so continuous that the enripened grain rotted in the fields. The people still bore up man-fully against this new calamity, and with greatly digrain rotted in the helds. The people still over up manipully against this new calamity, and with greatly diminished resources prepared for another season, when, as it is were destined that their cup of affliction should be filled to overflowing, a visitation of exactly the same character again occurred, but this time more widely spread and desoluting in its effect. What was before limited to certain districts now extended over the whole island, involving in one general calamity richly cultivated and presperous parts of the country where want had been previously unknown. Even in these sections people hitherto blessed with abundance are now living upon a single meal a day of the scantiest kind, and in the gloomy prospect of the future the chance oven of getting that is diminishing; while in less favored districts deaths from actual starvation, and in large numbers, have been averted only by the groungle action of the benevolent. "Hundreds of families would have starved," says a gentleman writing to a member of in large numbers, have been averted only by the groups action of the benevolout. "Hundreds of families would have starved," says a gentieman writing to a member of this committee, "had it not been for the timely aid you sent us." There is every indication that a famine is impending, which, unless averted, will be more extensive than that which occurred in Ireland in the years 1848 and 1847, when over 65 000 human benings are estimated to mave persished from starvation or from diseases brought on by want and destitution, 21,770 from actual starvation. The famine during that period was owing mainly to the failure of the potato, the chief reliance of the poor; but, as all other crops were luxuriant, there were many districts where the famine was unfelt, but at the present period every crop has failed, and there is no part of the country which can be said to be exempt from causes which have been general in their effect.

Nor is the distress limited to the agricultural classes. There is the greatest privation in the manufacturing districts, crowing out of the civil way in this country. The

cotton spinners in the North, a most industrious and numerous class, are suffering exactly in the same degree and from the same causes as the Lancaskire operatives in England. In one manufacturing district alone over nine thousand persones have been for a long period wholly without employment, and are now suffering a degree of wretchedness the details of which are harrowing. It is this double affiction which makes the calamity so widespread and universal, and it is carnestly hoped that the appeal of the undersigned, for a people in no way responsible for the sad visitation of unfruitful fields for three successive years, or for the fact that large bodies of operatives have been unexpectedly degrived of the means of sustemance, will receive the consideration to which it is entitled. The spectacle of a hard working, provident and moral people brought to the verge of a mine through causes which they could not central, which might have befalled any people under similar circumstances, presents one of the most touching of human appeals. It is carnestly hoped that our poople will not wait until their charity is invoked, as it was in 1847, by the sickening details of human beings dying of famine by the roadsides—of wretched women and pershing little children calling in vain for food, but that in the large heart that belongs to our people our benevolence will be as timely as it is spontaneous. Secured in our own land by a wize diversity of climate and the varied products of our soil from such a calamity, we can scarcely realize the effects produced by such a cause, and the fact that this has occurred to the Irish people for the second time within a quarter of a century should awaken for the master and the surface of the same time that he tour expense but we feel at the same time that he record begins and the fact that this has no course and be given to those who have hatigmed our whom the way of our brethren under such charmationess but we feel at the same time that he record begins as the struggle in which we are engag